



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

shaped bracts readily distinguish the plant. The plant seems normally aquatic, the terrestrial is as yet unknown.

The type is no. 420814 of the U. S. National Herbarium, Piper's no. 4357 collected in Alaska on the Ankow River, Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 1904.

Another specimen collected by M. W. German (no. 1096) at Red Mountain, Alaska, July 11, 1899, may be referred here. It is no. 377159 of the U. S. National Herbarium. The flowering spike is, however immature and the plant is not as fleshy-stemmed as the other.

Department of Botany
University of Notre Dame.

NEW PLANTS FROM NORTH DAKOTA.—VIII.

BY J. LUNELL.

Toxicodendron desertorum sp. nov.

Caudex horizontalis, aut subterraneus aut in solo reptans neque autem scandens neque radículas aërias emittens. Rami eius aut erecti aut adscendentes, vel si de caudice inferiore oriuntur sursum versus curvati, 2–20 cm. longi, striati, lenticellati et vestigiis foliorum annorum antecedentium affixorum magis minusve tuberculati, progressu tempestivo expresso apice vel apicibus herbaceis qui 1–2 cm. longi sunt et folia racemosque emittunt et foliis autumnalibus exutis lignei et semper nudi fiunt. Interdum apex sterilis permanet et progressus tempestivus in singulo vel pluribus ramorum secundorum oritur. Folia pinnatim 3-foliolata, plerumque 1–3 de apice eodem crescentia, petiolis 3–10 cm. longis. Foliola 3–7 cm. longa, 2.5–5 cm. lata, late ovata, acuminata, crassa, nitentes, venis subtus pilosis, marginibus ciliatis, integris vel parte superiore dimidia undulatis vel sinuatim dentatis, petiolulo folioli extremitatis 8–15 mm. longo, lateralium 2'–5 mm. longis. Flores in paniculo axillari parvo brevi angusto, pedunculis brevibus. Fructus albidus, nitentes, globulares, 4–5 mm. diametro, post folia exuta manentes.

Stem horizontal, either subterranean or creeping on the ground, but not climbing or sending out aerial rootlets. Its

branches either erect or ascending, or when leaving the stem from beneath winding themselves around it in an upward direction, 2-20 cm. long, striate, lenticillate and more or less tuberculate by the marks of leaf-attachment of earlier years, the growth of the season represented by the herbaceous top or tops, which are 1-2 cm. long. These herbaceous tops send forth the leaves and racemes and become, after the autumnal shedding of the leaves, woody and permanently naked. It is also a not unusual occurrence, that the top remains sterile, and that the seasonal growth originates in one or more secondary branches. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate, generally 1-3 from the same top, their petioles 3-10 cm. long. Leaflets 3-7 cm. long, 2.5-5 cm. wide, broadly ovate, acuminate, thick, shining, pilose on the veins of the lower side, margins ciliate, entire or on the upper half wavy or sinuately toothed, petioles of the end leaflet 8-15 mm. long and of the lateral ones 2-5 mm. long. Flowers in small, short and narrow axillary panicles on short peduncles. Fruits whitish, shining, globular, 4-5 mm. in diameter, remaining after the dropping of the leaves.

This species has a trailing ally, *T. vulgare* Mill. (*Rhus radicans* L., in part), which is often a vine climbing by aerial rootlets, has a stem often 7-10 cm. in diameter, and a depressed-globose fruit, always distinctly broader than high.

This small-leaved species prefers a bare, deeply gravelly prairie-soil, and was collected by the writer on July 13, 1899, in Sand Hills, McHenry County. Although he always has been handling plants of both species here described "fearlessly" and "with absolute impunity," more susceptible individuals are probably not altogether immune, when they come in contact with this "poison oak." Still during a medical practice of 23 years in this state he did never meet with a case of true Poison Oak dermatitis, and only a few imaginary cases.

***Toxicodendron fothergilloides* sp. nov.**

Caudex horizontalis, subterraneus, ramis erectis supra solum crescentibus, quorum quisque plantae singulari similis est, 25 cm. altus, parte infima e tribus subterranea. Qui rami ubi folia priora inserta erant subtus protuberantiis magnis vestiti et apicibus summis circiter 2 cm. longis exceptis ubi partes herbaceae tempestivae confertae sunt lignei. Ex contrario progressus tempestivus interdum in ramo quodam secundo oritur. Folia pinnatim

3 foliolata, plerumque 3-4 de apice eodem crescentia, petiolis 15-30 cm. longis. Foliola 10-12 cm. longa et lata, suborbicularia vel rhombica, abrupte acuminata vel nonnumquam apice obtuse rotundato, subtruncata vel basi rotundata, valde membranacea, pallida et venis subtus pilosis, superne sparsim brevipila vel glabrata, marginibus ciliatis, parte dimidia superiore sinuato-dentatis vel crasse crenatis, interdum autem lobo fortuito parvo vestitis, praeterea integris, petiolulo folioli extremitatis 3-5 cm. longo, lateralium 0.6-1 cm. longis. Flores in paniculo axillari sparsi, 6-10 cm. longo, pedunculis 2 cm. longis et ramis inferioribus saepe perlongis. Fructus flavido-albidus, globularis, 4 vel 5 mm. diametro.

Stem horizontal and subterranean with erect branches rising above the ground, each of them having the appearance of an individual plant, about 25 cm. high, the lower third of this being beneath the surface. These branches are marked with large protuberances beneath the insertion of former leaves and woody, except their uppermost ends, about 2 cm. long, where the herbaceous parts of the season are crowded. It also not seldom happens that the seasonal growth takes place in a secondary branch to supplant the former. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate, usually 3-4 from the tops, their petioles 15-30 cm. long. Leaflets 10-12 cm. in length and width, suborbicular or rhombic in outline, abruptly acuminate or sometimes obtusely rounded at the apex, subtruncate or rounded at the base, very thin, pale and hairy on the veins of the lower surface, sparingly short-hairy or 'glabrate' on the upper side, with ciliate margins, on the upper half sinuately toothed or coarsely crenate, sometimes even with an occasional small lobe, else entire, petiololes of the end leaflet 3-5 cm. long and of the lateral ones 0.6-1 cm. long. Flowers in sparse, axillary panicles which are 6-10 cm. long, with 2 cm. long peduncles and often quite long lower branches. Fruit yellowish-white, globular, 4 or 5 mm. in diameter.

This species is best recognized from its allies by its large, suborbicular leaflets.

Growing in dense wood-land with rich humus and dense shade, it was collected by the writer at Devil's Lake, Ramsey County, on June 29, 1902, and July 1, 1905. Its leaflets resemble strikingly in size and outline the leaves of *Fothergilla maior*, hence the species name,

I do not believe that *Rhus Toxicodendron* as the common name, without further specifications including the two allies now described and a large number of their kin would be satisfactory to the majority of botanists of the present day.

Artemisia caudata calvens var. nov.

Planta humilis, plerumque 1.5-3 dm. alta. Caules et folia juvenilia indumento denso, cano operta, quod in caule mox evanescit, nisi sparse, praecipue circum petiolos, ubi saepe permanet; in foliis omnino vel partim stabile est. Folia brevia, 3-6 cm. longa.

Rather low, usual length 1.5-3 dm. Stems and leaves covered with a thick, gray indument when young. This disappears soon on the stem, except in spots, especially around the petioles, where it often is permanent; on the leaves it is wholly or partly persistent. Leaves short, 3-6 cm. long.

Collected by the writer in gravel at Willow City, Bottineau County, on August 26, 1889.

Leeds, North Dakota.

THE TRITOGONIA TUBERCULATA MUDDLE.

BY S. W. GEISER.

During the past few years, considerable confusion has arisen in regard to the proper names to be applied to the species described by Barnes, 1823, as *Unio tuberculatus*. The result is that a number of different names have been applied. With the purpose of correcting the nomenclature of a former geographic catalogue of mine, I began some time ago the study of the synonymy of this species. As a result of my studies it seemed advisable to apply a new name *Quadrula Parkeri*¹ to this species.

In order to clear up the present confusion of names I have decided to take all the names that, so far as I can learn, have been applied to this species up to Nov. 1, 1911. I shall first give a list of the synonyms, and then separately discuss their availability as names for the present species.

¹ The Academician I.: 15. [Oct. 30, 1911].